

ADVERTISING

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BUSINESS

WHAT STEAM I

Machinery,

THAT GREAT PROPELLING POWER

Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

One thing you may be sure of—your hair will grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

31.99 a bottle. All druggists.

Write to Dr. Zoccol.

Dr. J. C. ATHER, Lowell, Mass.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

"EXCELSIOR" IS OUR MOTTO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00.

VOL. XVI. New Series--Vol. 4.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1900.

NO. 12

LIVE STOCK

GOOD FODDER CROP.

Hairy or Sand Vetch is Said to Be a Hardy Plant and Adapted to Our Climate.

The scientific name of this plant is *Vicia villosa*. A government report says of it: This annual leguminous plant is a native of Asia. It has been cultivated for about 50 years in some parts of Europe, especially southern Russia, Germany and France, and was introduced into this country for the first time about 1847 under the name of Siberian vetch. Excellent reports as to its drought-resisting qualities and its adaptability to our climate have been received from Washington, Nebraska, Georgia, New Mexico, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Penn-



HAIRY OR SANDY VETCH.

sylvia. It has been grown on the experimental grounds of the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., and has proved to be thoroughly adapted to and valuable for this locality. The seeds germinate poorly when they are more than two years old. Most of the seed used in this country is imported from Europe, so that particular care should be taken by importers and dealers to handle, store and such as can be sold under guarantee as good, fresh seed.

It may be sown in autumn, from about the middle of August to the middle of September, or in spring from the latter part of April to the middle of May. It should be sown broadcast or with a grain drill at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels of seed per acre. The drill method of sowing will require a less amount of seed. When the seed is put in broadcast, a bushel of rye, oats or wheat should be sown at the same time so as to furnish a support to keep the vines up off the ground. If it is sown in drills in the latter part of August, the crop should be cultivated several times. It will furnish some forage in autumn, and where the winter is not too severe will start to grow again in the spring, thus producing forage in late autumn and early spring, at the two periods when it is most needed.

DANGER IN MILLET.

When Fed Indiscriminately to Horses It Produces a Disease That is Hard to Handle.

A many sections where millet is largely grown for fodder and hay horses are troubled with a so-called disease that is characterized by a derangement of the urinary organs and symptoms resembling rheumatism. The action of the kidneys is increased, often being accompanied by a suppression of the urine. The joints, particularly of the hind legs, are swollen and infused with blood, the texture of the bone is destroyed, becoming soft and less tenacious, in consequence of which the muscles and the ligaments are easily torn loose. In all cases lameness, and in many instances fever, also occur, and a considerable number result fatally.

That the trouble is caused by millet has been proved beyond question by many experiments, such as changing the animal's diet from millet to hay and then back to millet after a few weeks. In every case, unless too far advanced, the symptoms disappeared when ordinary hay was fed, and returned when the change was made back to millet. The specific property that causes the trouble has not yet been discovered. But experiments show that the affliction is not due, as in the case of crimson clover hays, to the age of the crop when cut, since the symptoms appear as often when the plants are harvested mature as when immature. The only recommendation that can be made is to feed millet sparingly, either in alternation with other hay or mixed with them.—M. G. Kains, in Farm and Fireside.

SHEEP ON THE FARM.

The latest reports indicate no increase in the country's supply of sheep. No fear of overdoing the industry right away.

It doesn't want to be forgotten that sheep are great grubbers of brush land; but if sheep are not there to do it man must be.

Shortage of grass and hay on the ranges this summer and fall is giving western sheep men many misgivings regarding the late winter.

The sheep industry will be popular in proportion to its profitability, and the skill and intelligence devoted to the industry.—Rural World.

Cure Cold in Head.

Kermott's Chocolate Laxative Quinine, easy to take and cure cold in head and sore throat.

THE HORSE'S STOMACH.

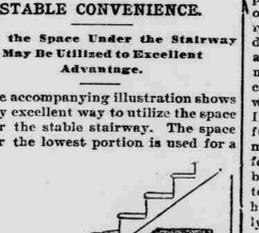
It is Small and That is Why Hay and Other Bulky Foods Should Be Fed Sparingly.

Where hay is plentiful, as it is on most farms, the fact that the horse has a small stomach seems to be forgotten. Where on the contrary hay is scarce and high as in the large cities the feeding of hay is much better understood. To allow any working horse to eat hay ad libitum is positive cruelty in that it is injurious to the horse, as this animal is not provided with a large storage apparatus as is the cow for the stowing away of fodder by the hundred pounds. This being the case a great quantity of hay consumed by a working horse, say at the noon hour, merely becomes a burden and eventually leads to indigestion. Hay is not digested in the stomach (which the horse holds but three and a half pailons) but in the large intestines to which also most of the water goes when imbibed, passing through the stomach and of course washing out part of the solid contents present in that receptacle. On farms where people rise very early hay may be fed with advantage in small quantity if given say at five a. m. and the oats ration at six a. m., as time has been given for the hay to pass into the intestines. There can, however, be no advantage in feeding hay at noon as the working horse cannot digest it but carries it around at work until evening comes, when it can be taken care of by the digestive apparatus. The proper time to allow a full feed of hay is at eight o'clock at night, two hours after the horse has eaten his oats, and so far as hard worked horses are concerned, and more especially in the heated term of mid-summer, this is the only time hay should be allowed. It is absurd and detrimental to allow any horse to stand and "hog" hay all day long, and worse still if dozens of ears of corn are added to the ration. Even an idle horse needs but little hay—not over 14 pounds per day where other good foods are given. The horse's stomach is small, as has been said, and he needs and should have concentrated food in small quantities at short intervals. We seldom find a case of "heaves" appear in a city barn where horses are properly managed. It is peculiarly a disease of the farm fed horse and it is due to continued overburdening of the stomach and intestines with bulky, dry, coarse fodder and hay which are also too often moldy or full of dust. Many of the other ailments of the horse are also due to the same cause, together with lack of exercise and too much corn. Feed good food to the horse in small quantities often, prefer oats to corn for hard work, always water before feeding, exercise amply every day of the year and give the main feed of hay at night and the farm horse will be healthy and hardy.—Farmers Review.

STABLE CONVENIENCE.

How the Space Under the Stairway May Be Utilized to Excellent Advantage.

The accompanying illustration shows a very excellent way to utilize the space under the stable stairway. The space under the lowest portion is used for a



HOW TO USE WASTE SPACE.

grain bin, the bottom being sloped toward the front of the bin as indicated by the dotted line, so that one will not have to reach far, even when the bin is nearly empty. The remainder of the space is used for hanging up harnesses, the walls being available for this purpose. The doorway, which is high enough to admit one without stooping, can be closed by a door or by a rough cloth curtain.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Removing Burs from Wool.

To remove burs from the wool in sheep, the better way is to remove the burs from the pasture lot before they mature sufficiently to adhere to the wool. Once they are in, a hard task is on to displace them. There are three ways whereby they can be removed. One is to pick them out with the fingers, holding the wool in such a manner not to pull it direct from the roots, and pull the wool direct from the bur and allow it to drop from the fleece. Another way is to take a pair of sheep shears and clip the wool directly underneath them; this, however, is wasteful. Another method would be to take a pair of long pointed tongs and introduce them between the sheep's body and the bur, grasp firmly, then with a cord or long toothed currycomb rake them out.—R. Logan, in Farm and Home.

Goat Raising in the West.

The climatic condition and food supply of a large part of our mountainous country are admirably adapted to Angora ranges, and there is not a state in the union, east or west, in which they cannot be grown to good advantage. Notwithstanding the increasing cross-breeding and inability to get fresh blood, American ranchmen have improved the stock they had to work with just as they improved the original Merino sheep, and believe they will in time produce a better animal, larger and finer, than the original stock with nearly 3,000 years of history behind it.

The One Day Cold Cure.

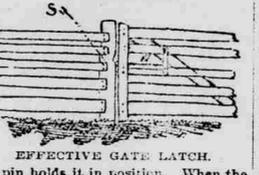
For cold in the head and sore throat use Kermott's Chocolate Laxative Quinine, the "One Day Cold Cure."

FARM GARDEN.

GOOD GATE LATCHES.

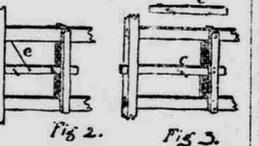
Three Styles Which, if Properly Constructed, Are Remarkably Sure to Give Satisfaction.

The form of the gate latch or fastening is an important portion of a fence and care should be exercised in making. The form shown in Fig. 1 is very simple and effective. The latch, a, is of hard, tough wood, 18 inches in length, three-quarter inch thick and 1 1/2 inches wide. Through the inner end a wood-



EFFECTIVE GATE LATCH.

en pin holds it in position. When the gate is closed the outer projecting end rests in a notch cut in the post, as at s. All the plans shown admit of the gate opening either way if desired. In Fig. 2, a swinging latch is used, which should be about the size of that in Fig. 1. It is suspended by a wire at e. Two wooden pins prevent it from being



DETAILS OF THE LATCHES.

moved too far in either direction. The plan in Fig. 3 is quite similar to the others, and is clearly shown. The latch, c, is shown in an enlarged form. A notch is cut in the lower side, which rests on a pin when the gate is closed, the weight of the latch keeping it in position. Next in importance to the hinges of a gate are the fastenings, which should invariably be made of the very best material.—Farm and Home.

FARMERS DOING WELL.

In the Years of Plenty the Wise Once Will Make Provisions for the Uncertain Future.

Prices are going up all over the country. Agricultural products are in good demand at home and abroad, at better prices generally than for the average of the past ten years. This means more money for farmers to pay their debts, and to supply their household and farm needs. If they pay off their mortgages, and other indebtedness, capitalists will save more money for which they will be seeking investments. If they buy new tools, new clothing or furniture, carriages or pianos, that means more business and larger profits for manufacturers. This again should bring more steady employment and better wages for the workman. Perhaps the wages may advance more slowly than will suit some of them, for not every manufacturer or employer feels confident that this improvement in the business outlook is to be a permanent one, but we think that they may now look for ten or twenty years of higher prices, higher wages and abundant prosperity, until people get reckless and begin to feel that they are safe in expending more than their income or spending it in advance. Then may come a panic such as we knew after the close of the civil war, when people began to see the need of retrenchment. We have had many such periods since this nation was established, and the improvident ones have enjoyed themselves in the season's prosperity and suffered when the reaction came. It is of little use to offer advice to those who cannot see the moral for their teachers. The butterflies will bask in the sunshine and perish in the frost in the future as in the past while the provident bee will store honey in the summer to provide for the wants of the coming cold weather.—American Cultivator.

Totals of All Farm Crops.

A further publication of agricultural returns, just issued, show the totals of all crops for the first time. There are reductions of area under wheat, rye, peas, turnips and swedes, clover and rotation grasses and bare fallow, and increase in barley, oats, beans, potatoes, mangels, cabbages, permanent pasture, flax, hops and small fruit. The total acreage under crops and grass in the United Kingdom is 77,675,572 acres. The great increase is in permanent pasture, which promotes permanent prosperity better than cultivated crops, and especially wheat, under the world's competition; the total is proportionately very large, 28,100,673 acres, against 27,913,400 last year. Clover and grasses under rotation, not for hay, show increase, with a decrease of hay area.

Wheat Consumed Each Year.

Few people realize how closely the wheat crop is consumed each year. According to the statistician of the United States department of agriculture, the world's total production of wheat in 1897 was 2,226,745,000 bushels—not enough, by millions of bushels, to supply the world's food demand and furnish seed for crops of another year. Consequently, countries of the earth where the crop was light were visited by want and high prices, in India the seed even touching the point of famine.—McClure's Magazine.

LEAKS ON THE FARM.

Why Some Tillers of the Soil Fall While Their Neighbors Get Rich and Prosperous.

One serious leak on a great many farms is the buying of machinery and then leaving it exposed in all kinds of weather. It is not an unusual thing to find a self-binder, corn planter, sulky plow, walking plow, two cultivators, two top buggies and two wagons, and he leaves them standing out in all kinds of weather. I consider this a serious leak and there are many farmers who do the same thing. Another leak on many farms is a lack of proper shelter for stock. I know men who let their milch cows stand out in all kinds of weather and then feed 30 per cent. corn to warm them up. Another leak is the very prevalent one of feeding young stock a ration that will simply maintain them during the winter. Many times we see calves and colts that are not ten pounds heavier in the spring than they were at the beginning of winter, and practically all the feed they consumed during the winter was lost. I once asked a farmer who follows this plan how much he thought his calves had gained during the winter. He replied that they had not gained anything except age, but they were five months older. I fail to see where the 12 months' calf that will weigh 500 pounds has any advantage over the seven months calf of the same weight. To feed five months without any gain is a serious leak and one that is too common with many farmers. Another leak that is so common that it is the rule rather than the exception is the wasting of manure. All manure made on the farm should be spread on the fields, especially on the poor spots. Still another leak is to try to farm too much land, and consequently grow more weeds than corn. I know one man who grew less than 25 bushels of corn per acre this year on account of under-taking too much; the weeds took the corn. The same man has 40 acres of rough land that has a good bluegrass sod. He is going to break it up for corn in the spring, and that will be a serious leak on his farm, for he has more land under plow now than he can attend to, and he will only grow more weeds and lose the 40 acres of grass besides. Then another leak is keeping any kind of stock after they have passed their prime and begin to go down.—C. L. Hardman, in Prairie Farmer.

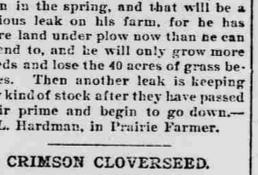
FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Good stalk, good corn. A farmer's children ought to be the finest in the world. Some of them are. Begin a bank account. It will encourage you as a nest egg does the hen. The keep-out-of-debt doctrine is preached by most but practiced by very few. Heavy money bags often pull a young man down; an education usually lifts him up. "I can't boom the market," said Farmer Hardhead, "but I can lower the cost of the crop." If half the hedges and walls on half the farms were fences, and if half the fences were taken down the farms would be improved in appearance and convenience. Cautious John treats new ideas like a new kind of cake. He watches his neighbors when they try it and then nibbles a bit around the edge.—Orange Judd Farmer.

CRIMSON CLOVERSEED.

How to Make a Germinator by Means of Which its Vitality is Tested Easily.

The germination of crimson cloverseed even when the seed is comparatively pure often leaves much to be desired. The seed deteriorates rapidly with age. There is, however, a simple quality test within the reach of any



HOMEMADE SEED GERMINATOR.

buyer, as shown in a homemade germinator illustrated in a circular of the department of agriculture. A piece of moist flannel is laid upon a plate, and a certain number of seeds are counted out and laid upon the flannel, a second fold of which is placed over them. Then another plate is inverted over the whole. The seeds are removed and counted as fast as they germinate. Good crimson clover will sprout 80 to 90 per cent. of the seed within three days.—Cincinnati Farmer.

Wheat Farming in Nebraska.

A Nebraska paper tells of a man who bought a farm there, upon which there was a mortgage of \$700. He did not make much money the first year, but he sowed 80 acres of wheat the next year. It was a poor year for wheat and the stand was so poor that he thought he would not harvest it. He returned to his old home, and left the farm and the mortgage to fight it out as they pleased. The wheat ripened, fell to the ground and seeded it well. There was a fine crop, and as some one was kind enough to write about it to him, he went back, harvested it and sold it for enough to pay the mortgage and all his other debts. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Mr. R. P. Olliva, of Barcelona, Spain.

spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says, "this grand medicine is what this country needs. All America knows that it cures. It cures liver and stomach troubles, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim and vigor into new life into every man, woman and child in the body. If weak, tired or old, you need it. Every bottle purchased will 50 cents. Sold by E. J. Ward, head & Co. Druggist."

SGROFULA AND ITS AWFUL HORRORS.

CURED BY—

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

QUART BOTTLES.

A MOST WONDERFUL CURE.

A Grand Old Lady Gives Her Experience.

Mrs. Thankful Orlita Hurd lives in the beautiful village of Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich. This venerable and highly respected lady was born in the year 1812, the year of the great war, in Hebron, Washington Co., New York. She came to Michigan in 1839, the year of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." All her faculties are excellent, preserved and possessing a very retentive memory, her mind is full of interesting reminiscences of her early life, of the early days of the State of Michigan and of the interesting and remarkable people she has met, and the stirring events of which she was a witness. "But nothing in her varied and manifold recollections are more marvelous and worthy of attention than are her experiences in the use of JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. Mrs. Hurd inherited a tendency and predisposition to scrofula, that terribly destructive blood taint which has cursed and is cursing the lives of thousands and marking thousands more as victims of the death angel. Transmitted from generation to generation, it is found in nearly every family in one form or another. It may make its appearance in dreadful running sores, in unsightly swellings in the neck or groin, or in eruptions of varied forms. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may be known as catarrh in the head, or developing in the lungs it may be, and often is, the prime cause of consumption.

Speaking of her case, Mrs. Hurd says: "I was troubled for many years with a bad skin disease. My arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. My neck began to swell and became very painful in appearance. My body was covered with scrofulous eruptions. My eyes were also greatly inflamed and weakened, and the pain was very much. My blood was in a very bad condition, and I had to take medicine at frequent intervals, and I had no success. I had been told that Sarsaparilla was in a miserable condition, I had tried it, but it did me no good. I was then advised, and doctor after doctor had failed, to use Johnston's Sarsaparilla, and I was beginning to form. I let length was told of scrofulous eruptions, and I tried his famous Sarsaparilla. I tried a bottle, more as an experiment than anything else, as I had no faith in it, and greatly to my surprise, I began to grow better. You can be sure I kept on taking it. I took a great many bottles. But I steadily improved until I became entirely well. My sores healed up, all the bad symptoms disappeared. I gained weight, and I have never been troubled with scrofulous eruptions since. I am now 83 years of age, and I firmly believe that JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA is the greatest blood purifier and the best medicine for scrofulous eruptions, and as a spring medicine." This remarkable cure, and the fact that she not only lived but more than sixty, and she repeated several times, "I believe my life was saved by JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA."

SOLELY BY—

MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

E. T. WHITEHEAD & CO., Scotland Neck, N. C.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is overworked in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble. If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, 609 N. 3rd St., Detroit, Mich. Write for it if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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IF YOU ARE MUSTER

YOU WILL ADVERTISE YOUR Business.

SEND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN NOW.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

THIS MODERN SCHOOL of Short-hand and Business Training ranks among the foremost educational institutions of its kind in America. It prepares young men and young women for business careers at a small cost, and places them in positions free. For further information send for our Illustrated Catalogue and new publication, entitled "Business Education."

J. M. RESSLER, President.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES.

SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	
DATED	Time
Leave Weldon	11:50
Arrive Rocky Mt.	12:25
Leave Tarboro	12:21
Arrive Rocky Mt.	1:00
Leave Rocky Mt.	1:50
Arrive Weldon	2:05
Leave Fayetteville	4:30
Arrive Florence	7:25
Leave Goldboro	7:50
Arrive Weldon	8:00

TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
DATED	Time
Leave Florence	12:20
Arrive Fayetteville	1:50
Leave Fayetteville	2:55
Arrive Weldon	3:25
Leave Weldon	5:30
Arrive Rocky Mt.	6:25
Leave Rocky Mt.	7:30
Arrive Tarboro	12:21
Leave Rocky Mt.	